

PEACE NEWS

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FOURPENCE

S. Africa A CHALLENGE TO THE CHURCH

THE passive resistance movement of Africans, Indians and coloured people in the Union of South Africa constitutes a moral challenge to the Christian Churches. More than one thousand so-called "Non-Europeans" have now voluntarily gone to gaol in protest against racial legislation.

These people say that they prefer to accept the penalties of unjust laws which discriminate against them on grounds of race rather than go on acquiescing to the injustice and indignation which they suffer because they are as God created them. Whatever our view of their politics may be, the world wide Church can hardly ignore the great moral issue which this non-violent movement raises for a Christian world-view.

The establishment of a Christian or any civilised social order in Africa is today being challenged by the doctrine of racial discrimination which is becoming entrenched as a State system in South Africa.

By Michael Scott

And it is not without significance that a movement of resistance to this doctrine which can still show respect and even forgiveness towards its proponents was initiated by Gandhi in a country which was named Natal after the Nativity of Jesus Christ.

It is also significant that this movement was in part responsible for the freedom which India won and the good relations which exist today between India and the British people.

The leaders of the Christian Church must surely take cognisance of this technique of resistance to a doctrine which is being propagated in the name of Christ and in a country where the sanction of Christianity is claimed for the politics and laws of the land.

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr has recently stated: "There are special reasons why we as Christians should be concerned, for the ugly racism which is disturbing South Africa is supported by Christian piety and uses Christian symbols as instruments and weapons in its struggle. This is not altogether a new phenomenon. We have all had experiences of some kind with various forms of sin parading in the panoply of Christian piety. But this racism is so flagrant and so loveless that its emergence gives us special opportunity to study the anatomy of sin which uses piety as its instrument. . . . Now we face a movement filled with pride of race and hatred. . . ."

The Christian Church must therefore find its own answer to this challenge to its own integrity or it may become a case of "corruptio optima pessimi." The spiritual and theological as well as the social and political implications must be faced in the realm of thought and action.

TRIBAL EVICTIONS IN TANGANYIKA BRING U.N. REBUKE TO BRITAIN

Homes burnt, cattle and stores destroyed

ABOUT 3,000 Wameru have been evicted from their tribal lands in Tanganyika, British mandated territory in East Africa. They will try to get their case considered by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The case has already been before the Trusteeship Council where a resolution was passed acknowledging that the transference of the tribe was part of a larger scheme, of benefit to the tribe.

but regretting that force was used in the evictions and recommending that in future no land in Tanganyika should be alienated without the clearly expressed consent of the indigenous inhabitants concerned.

This latter criticism was described by the New York Herald-Tribune as being "in the strongest terms ever used to rebuke an administering authority."

It does not, however, satisfy the Wameru. They will send their appeal to the Fourth Committee, where there is a good chance of a favourable resolution being carried, and from there it can go to the General Assembly.

This further course of action was announced at a Press conference in London last Friday when the tribe's representatives, Mr. Earl Seaton and Mr. N. K. Japhet, told the story of the evictions.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, MP, who presided, strongly criticised the Colonial Office for allowing the evictions to take place when the petition of the Wameru

BE FEARLESS IN OPPOSING WAR

Quakers choose neither bloc

"OUR testimony against war will be strengthened, it will be supplemented with more extensive, more versatile and more positive demonstrations of our commitment to the way of peace," declared Henry J. Cadbury, American Quaker, at a public meeting held last Friday in conjunction with the Friends World Conference at Oxford.

He was one of four Quakers who addressed an audience of 1,500 which filled the Sheldonian Theatre of Friends.

Henry Cadbury, who is Professor of Divinity at Harvard University, stressed as an important part of Quakerism its independence from current standards. From the beginning it asserted, against the beliefs of the time, the capacity of mankind for perfection and the spiritual equality of men and women, and insofar as modern Quakerism retained this independence it was running true to its tradition.

"Its independence is often best displayed when between two conflicting parties or national blocs it chooses neither," he went on.

"Its renunciation of the use of military force is on the positive side a demand for more searching and more permanent grounds for settlement.

"Such independence is looked at askance, not only in the political but in the ecclesiastical field. . . . I believe we are as much an enigma to Moscow as to Geneva, and not merely to red Moscow and red Peking but also to Whitehall and the White House."

"Many of us," he concluded, "are anxiously watching this conference to see whether Quakerism has lost its power to be independent, whether our minds have developed that easy allergy to the unfamiliar."

Are Friends as fearless?

"We are confronted with major issues of critical importance where really free opinion will scarcely be tolerated. Are Friends as fearless in following their consciences in 1952 as they were in 1652?"

The meeting opened with a silent period of worship, and there was a noticeable stillness in the audience throughout the delivery of the three rather long addresses, and no applause. A period of silence came at the close as at the beginning.

George A. Sutherland, who is Principal of Dalton Hall, Manchester, referred to the fact that, as mentioned in the advertisement of the Meeting, his office in London Yearly Meeting was that of Clerk to the

"Meeting for Sufferings," as the Society's Executive Committee is called.

He caused laughter when he added that "it is not a generic term for every meeting over which I preside."

Representatives of the world community of Quakers had met, he said, in no complacent mood, but because they were profoundly dissatisfied with themselves and were longing to see more light. They hoped that somehow, because of the merging of many varieties of experience learned in many different circumstances, they might be enabled to see more clearly the discrepancy between their professions and practice.

There was one worse thing than not practising what one professed, and that was to water down one's professions to match one's practice. They wanted to find out what action to take to bridge the gap between the two.

Ranjit M. Chetsingh, dressed in Eastern costume, then spoke of the Quaker life and witness in the context of the problems of Asia. He is Principal of the Baring Union Christian College at Batala, in the Punjab, North India.

A missionary and high dividends

That formerly unchanging area had entered, he said, on a new epoch. Today cataclysmic events overtook the peoples of Asia with the suddenness and the rapidity of lightning.

As a result the East was no longer under the spell of the white man's magic powers. It no longer laboured under that inhibiting sense of inferiority which encouraged slavish imitation in the past.

Many who had formerly come to the East from Western countries, including some of those who came to preach the Christian

(Continued on page six)

Moscow Mission Quakers on East - West tension

FOR its first few sessions the Friends World Conference at Oxford had been occupied mainly with hearing prepared addresses. But on Saturday afternoon and evening, with "Christianity in a World of Tensions" as the theme, the floor of the hall became responsible for the development of the subject.

An American, Richard McFeely, of Philadelphia (Race Street) Yearly Meeting, asked why Christians were so much afraid of the rival ideology of Communism.

They themselves should be working for better housing, better schools, better distribution of the world's resources, and at the same time seeking new paths, right attitudes, more knowledge.

"Is your standard of life," he asked, "such that it bears witness to the belief that man is primarily a spiritual being?"

B. Leslie Metcalf, one of the members of the group of English Quakers who visited Moscow last year, said that personal relationships were almost destroyed by Communism, but the social life of the West sometimes came very near to destroying such relationships too.

There was no positive value in decrying the achievements of Communism while overlooking what the West had failed to do.

He hoped, however, that Friends would have a sense of urgency about the need for reconciliation between East and West.

Konrad Braun, a High Court Judge in pre-Nazi Germany and now a lecturer at the Quaker centre Woodbrooke, presented some of the findings of his group on the East-West situation.

A religious society must not keep away from the political struggle; its task was not to offer blue prints for solution but to hold out to the nations and to politicians the purpose of God and the possibility of peaceful settlement. Such settlement could only be reached by compromise in the political sphere, by concessions and perhaps by mutual guarantees of non-interference in domestic affairs. But in matters of faith

Z-man wants to help Asia OBJECTS TO CALL-UP

"I BELIEVE the efforts of the world, instead of being used for armies, would be better put to civil uses, such as aiding under-developed countries; I believe there would be more chance of peace doing that," said Donald Macdonald of Chesham Bois, Bucks, at the London Appellate Tribunal for Conscientious Objectors on July 30.

Mr. Macdonald, a Z-reservist, said he had served in the Royal Engineers from 1948 to 1950, spending 6 months in Hong Kong. He had realised the terrible conditions that people were living in out there, and felt that something had to be done.

The Tribunal said they could not regard him as a conscientious objector.

George Roberts, of Launceston, Cornwall, appealed against a direction to non-combatant service, explaining that when this was suggested to him at the local tribunal he had thought it meant civilian work.

The Romany International

Mr. Wall, a solicitor who represented him, said that the young man was of Romany parentage, which meant that he had relations throughout Europe and much of the rest of the world. He therefore felt that he could not take up arms against them.

The Chairman said that they could not vary the decision of the local Tribunal. As he rose to leave, George Roberts said, "I can't alter my decision in any way. Perhaps I shall be seeing you again."

Michael Real, of West Ewell, Surrey, an art student, who had been directed by the Fulham Tribunal to civil work, had his appeal for unconditional exemption dismissed.

He said he regarded conditional registration as a violation of fundamental human liberty. A man had the right to choose the manner of his employment in life, and to obey a direction would not leave him free to follow the dictates of his conscience.

"There is no provision made in the National Service Act for anybody saying 'I have a conscientious objection to conditions being imposed on me because they are an infringement of my liberty,'" said the Chairman. "After all, the whole Act involves a restriction of people's liberty."

The few successful applicants all based their objections on religious grounds. They included Edmund Gilbert, a young Welshman who, drafted into the Army, refused to wear uniform, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

and principle compromise was unthinkable; differences here must be expressed frankly, but in love, for Communists "are our brothers who are going wrong in some things as we ourselves know that we are going wrong in others."

Not horror but love

Paul S. Cadbury, of Birmingham, a member of the Quaker Mission to Moscow, said that fear was the fundamental cause of the tension. Quakers must be careful that they did not act out of fear, which might lead to a futile policy of appeasement.

It was necessary to have faith that the evil circle could be broken and that there was something of God in all men. The Quaker contribution to reconciliation might consist of first steps with no immediate effect, rather than any spectacular intervention.

Kathleen Lonsdale, FRS, another member of the Moscow Mission, said that she had found from experience that it was no good trying to make people sensible by telling them of the horrors of atomic warfare. It was necessary to speak not of horror but of the love of God.

Sigrid Lund, of Norway, urged Friends not to be afraid of the people who said of them: "You speak like Communists." It was perhaps particularly important to talk with Communists, and not avoid them.

William G. Sewell, a British Friend, who returned a few months ago from his work at West China Union University, Chengtu, spoke of the devotion to their ideals of many young Chinese Communists. The demands made upon Christians were the demands of love, and the response should be equally devoted.

PEACE NEWS

3 Blackstock Road, London, N4
STAmford Hill 2262 (three lines)

8th August, 1952.

RE-ENFRANCHISEMENT IN FOREIGN POLICY

THE first of the four ratifications that have to be given to the Contractual Agreements with Germany, which instead of a peace treaty are to provide a pact for joint action in war, has now been carried through the British House of Commons.

The other ratifications that have to be secured are those of the French Assembly, the West German Parliament, and later on, after the elections, the American Congress.

The ratification by the British Parliament was tackled first in order that it might encourage the others. The encouragement it provides is very qualified, however, for the voting on this proposal was the biggest step so far taken to bring this country's bi-partisan foreign policy to an end.

This bi-partisan policy which has never been representative of a similar unanimity among the British people, has hitherto made a very big section of the electorate politically inarticulate.

Friday's vote brought into Parliament for the first time for years the doubts, disquietudes and forthright disagreements which previously found their highest level of expression in the resolutions passed by trade union branches, local Labour Parties, Co-operative Guilds, etc.

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At the conclusion of the debate Mr. Eden made a strong appeal that there should not be an opposition vote against the proposal.

Although the Government was not prepared to accept the Opposition amendment, which put the Labour Party behind the so-called Attlee proviso. Mr. Eden was apparently prepared to accept a Labour Party vote against the Government on that basis very philosophically, so long as the Opposition did not actually vote against the resolution of approval of the Contractual Agreements.

What he actually got was 260 votes cast for the Labour Party amendment, followed by 253 votes against ratification.

This very emphatic vote will inevitably have repercussions throughout Western Europe, particularly in Germany.

The proviso of most consequence in the much referred to Attlee speech was that Germany should not be committed to rearmament until her people had been given an opportunity to express themselves on the issue.

If Dr. Adenauer is able to force through the ratification of these treaties he will be aware that what he is doing is much more solidly related to the desires of the American Government than it is to the wishes of the German people.

And Dr. Adenauer's Government is not in the same position as that of Mr. Churchill, for he has to meet his electorate next summer.

It is highly probable that he will then be defeated by the Social Democrats, who will have been helped by their condemnation of the Contractual Agreements and who have announced their intention of denouncing them should they come to power.

It is therefore not only problematical whether these Contractual Agreements will be duly consummated but that even if all the required ratifications are carried through there will still be a considerable distance to be traversed before their military provisions can be carried out.

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It is to be hoped that the Labour Party will act vigorously now that it has once again found its freedom and that it will throw all its weight into an endeavour to bring about the four-power talks with Russia, and to see that at least as far as Great Britain is concerned a desire for settlement shall outweigh the diplomatic urge to manoeuvre for position.

Those who oppose four-power talks before the ratification argue that such talks were entered into earlier at the Palais Rose, and that that long-drawn-out effort came to nothing. Although this is true, the implication that a lack of good faith was on the Russian side only is a gross misrepresentation of the true position.

None of the participants is in a position to congratulate himself on bringing single-mindedness to those talks; but the lack of sincerity was at least as great and just as obvious among the Western Powers as it was on the Russian side.

There are a great many people who have been witnessing the diplomatic antics of both sides with alarm. Their point of view has at last been given some Parliamentary representation in those 253 votes.

What they want to see now is a straightforward attempt, free from tricky temporising and clever diplomatic fencing, to discuss the issues that are splitting the world and threatening its destruction, and to see if it is not possible to reach a settlement before it is too late.

Ratification challenged

THE misgivings regarding the ratification of the Contractual Agreement and the ED Treaty with Germany are not confined to one party, as the sound and courageous speech of Lord Hinchinbrooke indicated in the Commons last week.

There has not been such a deep division of opinion in the country on so vital an issue of foreign policy for many a day. This is bound to have an effect in America, where those who have pressed so strongly for immediate ratification can hardly be easy at the size of the opposition in Britain and the possible result of this when Labour is again in office.

In France the American decision that it cannot guarantee "off shore" purchases for a period of three years endangers the French defence policy and her armament industry, and may well put the government itself in peril again.

It certainly will increase the misgivings of those who are concerned about the plans to re-arm Germany when even the present French military resources are in jeopardy.

The French government may well find that it cannot secure the necessary two-thirds majority for ratification.

Nor will the opposition in Germany slacken, though the decision of the Constitutional Court may be a disappointment to those who had hoped for an immediate decision that the introduction of conscription and a new German army involved an amendment to the Constitution which only a two-thirds majority could authorise.

The decision is not negative or final, however. The Court has only said that it cannot pronounce about a law which has not yet been approved. The main issue will have to be decided if and when the Bonn Parliament endorses the Contractual Agreement and the E.D. Treaty by less than a majority of two-thirds of those voting.

In spite therefore of the signature of the President of the US and the decision of the House of Commons, ratification is by no means certain. We are with Lord Hinchinbrooke in disagreeing with Mr. Eden's contention that the Russians are more likely to talk (or did he mean "give way?") if we press on with rearmament, and in urging Four Power talks and in making the unity of Germany the main objective.

Views of the people

FOR the first time in ten years foreign policy is not a bi-partisan matter. This may well mark the recognition of the fact that if the Labour Party is to offer a real alternative to the Conservative Government, the difference must be expressed as much in foreign policy as in domestic affairs.

By its very nature Socialism must be international and must re-shape a foreign policy which is the result of years of an imperialism which has been the reflection in foreign affairs of the capitalism of our home politics.

If national unity is to be equated with blindly following the policy of the government we have little right to criticise the methods of Communist governments.

We venture to say that if the people of this country were able to give a direct expression of their views there is little doubt that a majority would oppose German rearmament. Had the Labour Party not acted as they did on the issue of ratification they would have been guilty of a gross betrayal of the increasing number who seek to find an expression for their opposition to present foreign policy.

A or B?

IT is unfortunate that the new clash between Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevan developed at the moment of the debate on Germany, even though it added some emphasis to the fact that internal differences had not prevented the party being less divided on the solution of the German problem than on many other vital matters.

It may be that the supposition that those associated with Mr. Bevan had had their way on the German issue influenced Mr. Attlee to demonstrate that he was still the leader of the Opposition.

We regret the manner of the challenge as much as the timing of it. It is a further indication that the differences within the Party are sharp. We do not believe that the issue can be decided by talk about "a party within a party."

To claim that vital issues which are matters of principle should be sacrificed to Party unity is to leave no answer to those who assert that the Labour Party is wrong in putting its own unity before national unity.

If in regard to the Opposition as well as to the Government there is a growing feeling that a change in leadership is due, any attempt to present Mr. Bevan as irresponsible or untrustworthy is in effect a challenge to him as an alternative to Mr. Attlee.

We shall no doubt see the issue taken a stage further at the Labour Party Conference and much may depend upon how far the support for Bevan among the rank and file of the Trades Union Section is able to express itself as strongly as has been the case in the constituency parties.

We hope that the issue will not be made a personal one; it is much deeper and more important than that. It is nothing less than the course which Socialism must take at

BEHIND THE NEWS

this critical juncture if it is going to convince the electorate that it has a domestic and a foreign policy which can help to lead this country and the world into peace and prosperity.

"National Service"

MR. SHINWELL has suggested the reduction of the period of national service here to 18 months, only to receive a categorical refusal from the Prime Minister.

In Belgium a general strike is likely if the 24-month period of compulsory service there is not reduced.

This follows mutinies at Namur and other places, where over 10,000 conscripts are said to have been held in the army after

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR'S MESSAGE

The following is the statement that was issued to the Press by Mr. A. A. Gromyko on his arrival in this country:

I am very glad to be in this country as Ambassador of the Soviet Union. I wish to be acquainted with this country and with the British people.

I would like to see the strengthening of the understanding between the British people and the peoples of the Soviet Union, especially now when there are many important international problems which must be solved.

I would like to see not only the maintenance of the understanding which existed between our peoples during the last war, when both our countries fought against the common enemy, but the strengthening of such an understanding.

Good, normal relations between our countries would be a contribution to the solution of the problems still unsolved, as well as to the strengthening of international peace.

I am sure that this is in accordance not only with the fundamental national interests of the British people and the peoples of the Soviet Union, but with the interests of all the peoples throughout the world.

the expiration of their 18 months' service.

In New Zealand thousands of young men are defaulting in registering for military service and the Government are seeking wider police powers to deal with non-registrants.

While we can sympathise with attempts to get the period of national service reduced or to put an end to conscription, it must be recognised that conscription is an essential part of the western defence policy.

So long as that policy is based upon maintaining an effective European Army as a deterrent to the Soviet Union, conscription is inevitable.

The desire to reduce the period of service or to abolish conscription, if it is to be realistic, must be accompanied by a determination to change the present foreign policy of the western governments, and by a refusal to put the cause of peace and security into the hands of military might.

That service with the armed forces is by no means the only form of national service, nor indeed the best, is shown in two new leaflets which the Campaign Committee of the Peace Pledge Union have just issued.

If individuals and Governments would think first of the real, constructive service which can be rendered to the brotherhood of all mankind they would find the way to peace as surely as they must lose it if they continue to follow the path of negotiation from strength and preparation for war service.

War crimes and the soldier's conscience

THE Chinese may hold war crimes trials similar to those staged by the victors of World War II in Nuremberg.

Correspondence in The Times on the subject has brought a letter on July 31 from Sir James Edmonds who, in conjunction with the late Professor L. Oppenheim, was responsible for writing paragraph 443 of the section "The Laws and Customs of War" in the British Manual of Military Law.

This paragraph was removed from the Manual in 1944 after it had been decided to institute the war crimes trials.

The paragraph, which we printed last week, read:

"It is important to note that members of the armed forces who commit such violations of the recognised rules of warfare as are ordered by their Government or by their commander are not war criminals and cannot therefore be punished by the enemy.

The paragraph that was substituted when this was taken out had a completely opposite significance. Sir James Edmonds remarks that as amended it cuts at the basis of discipline.

A letter from Lord Hankey in the same issue urges a number of steps to undo as far as possible what was accomplished by Nuremberg Tribunals and to seek to secure in the Far East the negotiation through the Red Cross or some other neutral agency of a mutual renunciation.

"Neither side," he remarks, "has anything to gain from a competition in war crimes trials."

The Archbishop can help

In the meantime something should be done to bring a little moral guidance into the matter from a quarter to which we are entitled to look for it.

The Archbishop of York has already condemned as something worse than criminal the uses to which napalm is put.

Will he now give clear guidance to the young conscript on whether or not he should be ready to help to burn up a village by napalm when he is ordered to do so.

Senator McMahon

SENATOR BRIEN McMAHON, who died recently at the age of 48, symbolised the strength and weakness of America.

From him came the finely imaginative proposal that the United States should offer to spend two-thirds of the amount it was allocating to armaments for a period of five years to help the underdeveloped countries on condition that effective proposals for the international control of atomic and other weapons were forthcoming.

The total amount proposed for allocation in this way was 50,000 million dollars. This was at the rate of expenditure contemplated at the beginning of 1950 however. It would have been a much greater amount today.

Senator McMahon's proposal was a flash in the pan, however. He never campaigned for it. Instead, as chairman of the Congressional Joint Committee on atomic energy he gave his approval to the atomic expansion programme for war purposes claiming that this was forced on America by Russia.

If his proposal before the Senate had been something he was prepared to campaign for rather than drop as soon as he feared he might have helped to produce a new spirit in the world that would have made his efforts for the development of military might unnecessary.

Educating the American public

"IF the more than 83 million Americans who own life insurance policies were united in a crusade against Communism, it would guarantee its elimination from our land."

This is the view expressed in an advertisement in Time by Mr. William Montgomery, President of the Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company. He invites readers to apply for a booklet with the horrifying title "If Communism Prevails, Life Insurance Fails."

He quotes a letter that he has received from a soldier serving in Korea:

"It gives the Servicemen over here valuable encouragement to know that somebody in the States has been and still is publishing literature to help the American public understand what we are fighting for, because then we know that our time, effort, and hard-spent energy is not being wasted."

THE STRATEGY

"Tell some lies about me," said the General After the sixth straight bourbon and the Correspondent, watching the waves roll in Like bowling balls issued from nowhere Said, "after that brilliant campaign You should need lies?"

"Thank you," said the General, "another please."

And the correspondent vowed he would someday

Write a book, then he and his conscience

Would meet, and fall in love all over again.

"Not you of all people who are the hero Of schoolboys. Especially schoolgirls," and

Made as if his

Glass were drain'd, which,

As it were,

It was.

"Two more," the General commanded

As befits a man who saluted his mother at birth

And whose mistresses saluted him when His back wasn't turned.

"The military racket is a dirty game,

A game of canards, but there are other,

Dirtier games to be played for

Less risk and more money." And ran his

Gloved hands over the unmentionables

Of his soft, shapely conscience; a body he

Knew well, and loved for its amoral

generosity.

And he thought, "if that correspondent ever

Writes a book (and who doesn't) we could

Make it a double wedding

And run up quite a number of column inches

In the papers." And with the finger

That had masterfully pushed the button,

The very finger

That pushed the very button

That blew up Albania Minor.

He pointed at the orderly and

Commanded: "two more; we'll drink this."

And the correspondent raised his glass,

Watched his conscience wade lovingly

Into the waves that issued from nowhere

And shouted silently to himself, "she'll

Never make it back to Zanesville alive."

CURTIS ZANN

1,500,000 Europeans are in need of food and clothing

Europe's roofless and rootless refugees are almost forgotten as the nations squander their wealth on armaments, spending more than enough money to provide every refugee family with a home and well equipped smallholding. Below Arthur H. Bird tells of the plight of Europe's hungry and poorly clad victims of World War II.

ACCORDING to a survey of actual relief needs made by the World Council of Churches, in co-operation with Church leaders and refugee relief workers in each local situation, nearly 1½ million Europeans, a third of them refugees, are in desperate need of food and clothing gifts. To meet the bare minimum relief 6,751 tons of food, and 2,766 tons of clothing are required.

The main areas of need in Europe at present lie in Germany, Greece and Austria. Food requirements in Germany make up 72 per cent. of total needs; Greece 17 per cent.; Austria 8 per cent.; whilst clothing needs are somewhat similar with Germany requiring 50 per cent. of total needs; Greece 32 per cent., and Austria 15 per cent.

In the past, support for the "Contributed Goods Programme" of the World Council of Churches has come chiefly from the Lutheran World Federation, from the Church World Service on behalf of American Christians as well as from Churches in Canada, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland.

"Need" figures within Germany which are included as being the proper world church's responsibility in the World Council's Aid Programme actually represent only a fourth of the country's total needs. German churches themselves again hope to raise at

least three times the amount of aid received from outside to meet relief requirements in the East Zone, in Berlin and among the refugee population.

Of a total of 1,467,000 individual Europeans in need of aid, about 471,000 represent refugees living in eight "crisis" areas of the crowded continent: Germany, 375,000; Austria, 75,000; Greece, 7,600; Trieste, 4,200; Belgium, 4,000; Italy, 3,500; France, 1,880; and Turkey, 250, listing countries in order of numbers of individual refugees involved.

The 375,000 refugees included within the world church's responsibility in Germany actually represent only 12½ per cent. of a total relief problem among three million homeless, uprooted people in Germany. The bulk of these unhappy masses exists primarily in the non-industrial border strip of Germany which fronts on the East Zone and Czechoslovakia, an area in which the highest number of unemployed also live.

These rootless people are mainly sheltered in run-down camps which have been "homes" for them for up to six years, and also include uncounted thousands of needier isolated refugee families who have "moved-in" to live with local indigenous populations in spare-rooms, attics, cellars and barns.

Almost half (47 per cent) of the 1½ million needy in Europe represent underpaid, overworked pastors and other Church servants, plus the dependent aged, ill and orphaned in Church institutions in East Germany, Berlin, West Germany, Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy and Austria, totalling to about 688,000 people.

Near-starvation in Greece

Ten per cent. of Europe's refugees are villagers in Northern Greece, 150,000 of whom returned too late to plant and harvest crops on farms abandoned for nearly ten years. Pitifully destitute, these Greeks have little hope for aid through dwindling governmental relief sources and some near-starvation cases have already been reported among them.

A final 157,000 (11 per cent.) needy are young people who are expected to participate in church-sponsored summer rehabilitation camps this year in East and West Germany, in Greece, Italy and Austria. Gifts are needed to provide them with supplementary rations of food.

FOOTNOTE: Peace News is again collecting clothing for refugees; parcels can be sent to 3, Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

An early Christian objector

MAXIMILIAN, as it is related in the Acts of Ruinart, was brought before the tribunal to be enrolled as a soldier. On the proconsul's asking his name, Maximilian replied: "I am a Christian, and cannot fight." It was, however, ordered that he should be enrolled, but he refused to serve, still alleging that he was a Christian.

He was immediately told that there was no alternative between bearing arms and being put to death. But his fidelity was not to be shaken: "I cannot fight," said he, "if I die." He continued steadfast to his principles, and was consigned to the executioner.

—From "Example and Testimony of the Early Christians on the subject of War," by Jonathan Dymond. Published by the Tract Association of Friends, Philadelphia.



"Rebuilding in Poland."

Truck 14 delivers a load of bricks to rebuild the home of Jan Borek.

were qualified to be real ambassadors of peace and reconciliation.

In a valuable appendix on finance, the support given to the work by non-Friends is fully set out, as also the very large grants from British and American relief funds. A careful analysis of funds shows that from 1944 individual subscriptions constituted the major portion of income. The large grants received from three particular Relief Organisations meant that it was possible to purchase substantial quantities of relief supplies as opportunity offered.

This record of the Friends' Relief Service will be read probably by many members of parallel organisations who undertook similar work in Europe. They will appreciate the constant references to the support and advice of The Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad, whose secretaries carried through detailed administration on behalf of all the British voluntary associations.

Roger Wilson is echoing the experience of many Quaker relief workers on the field when he pays tribute to the generous recognition met with from military authority of the genuineness of conscientious objection, as when occasion arose to question some order which had been issued as a directive. This is on the whole a heartening record of work done in a spirit of comradeship and no one was better qualified to write it than the experienced social worker who was its first General Secretary.



"Great . . . was the need . . . for the provision of shelter."

A transport team unloads light rails in Caen, Normandy, one of the first cities liberated after "D" day.



"... a vast background of confusion, irritation, misery and want."

Expellees at Marienthal Camp. They were driven from German territory ceded to Poland

QUAKER RELIEF*

Roger Wilson's "record of work done in a spirit of comradeship" is reviewed by Lettice Jowitt, who has worked in Europe with Friends' Relief Service.

IN his skilfully written record of Quaker relief activities during the recent war years and their aftermath, Roger Wilson describes a succession of experiments in constructive work, generally on a small scale, set against a vast background of confusion, irritation, misery and want.

He does more than merely describe—vivid as some of his memories are—for he seeks to interpret the principles underlying the intention, and the struggle by the voluntary workers concerned to be loyal to these principles in a wide variety of difficult tasks.

The first chapters deal with emergency work, spontaneous and spasmodic, during the bombardment of London and the consequent evacuation to scattered areas. Personal service had to be contrived hastily in providing a reasonable hostel life for the young or for the very old, and in setting on foot welfare schemes to cope with in-

stability in family life or with particular individual need.

The various experiments in seeking to establish satisfying human relationships were based on the conviction that, as there is something of God in every man, there must always be something to appeal to and that there can never be a situation in which the practice of Christian principles cannot apply.

If the scale of the work was small, it radiated out from more than a hundred centres at home, and from nearly as many, for shorter or longer periods when work could begin, overseas.

In all, during these years, more than a thousand members of the Service took some active share in the work.

So large a personnel could not have been forthcoming from membership of the Religious Society of Friends alone. Volunteers were gladly accepted from young men and women in general sympathy with Friends' views and with their attitude to war.

By the time it was possible to send teams abroad, experience had been gained in the necessary organisational set-up and in Committee procedure. Representative conferences gave members an opportunity of suggesting to the Main Committee modification or expansion and were of value in emphasising the necessity of group thinking.

There were difficult decisions both in Committee stage at home and in immediate contacts on the field: an order for "non-fraternisation" could not make sense in ministering to human suffering; even if a uniform were grey and not khaki it was possible to be mistaken for part of the military machine; it was vital to remain sensitive enough to the suffering of our German neighbours even though circumstances compelled us to accept comfortable billets and adequate rations from the Control Commission. Decisions could only be reached by the method of quiet waiting on the purpose of God and by the realisation of corporate responsibility in discovering His will.

The small teams going overseas went through a short period of training in which instruction was less important than the experience of learning to live at close quarters in fairly uncomfortable conditions! A leader of the team, a man or woman, was chosen before setting out.

Roger Wilson gives some vivid pictures of the amazing variety of work undertaken in different countries: a small training scheme for Spanish refugees in S. France; the use of our lorries for transport of material in rebuilding a village in Poland or in Normandy; the provision of sewing rooms for Polish refugees at different times in Cyprus, Palestine or East Africa; the friendly visitation of German PoWs in S. France, or of Nazi prisoners in Germany; efforts to improve breeding stock in Macedonia. There is humour in the telling as there was humour in the queer mixture of frustration and achievement at the time.

Great as was the need for material relief in the provision of shelter, clothing or supplementary feeding, much deeper was the need for spiritual help and inspiration. And there were some members in every country who from deep levels of personal experience

STUART MORRIS,
General Secretary.

We still need £753 or £150 a month to reach our aim of £1,000 in 1952.

Donations to the Peace Pledge Union should be sent marked "Headquarters Fund," to the PPU Treasurer at Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.

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JAPAN'S STUDENTS "STRONGLY OPPOSED" TO REARMAMENT

From Professor K. Matsuda

Saga University, Japan.

THE Subversive Activities Prevention Bill and Japanese rearmament are being strongly opposed by students and professors here.

Today (June 13) the students of Saga University are calling a rally at the school auditorium to discuss it. Some of the central universities have already gone on strike on this account and petitions from university professors have been delivered to the authorities.

Patrick Henry once cried "Give me liberty or give me death!" and now the same cry is being echoed in the universities.

It is no exaggeration to say that the nation as a whole stands against the Bill because it is feared that the enforcement of the law will most probably lead to the resurgence of the pre-war and war-time totalitarianism that had driven Japan into a war of aggression.

The passage of the Bill will inevitably bring about interference in regard to man's right to think, speak and act freely and independently.

India's prompt act of good will

The Japanese, especially young people, are very eager to absorb the daily advancing knowledge of the world and not be left behind as hitherto.

They are prepared to sacrifice everything in their power in order to maintain peace, freedom, justice and mutual prosperity.

Japan must learn something from India.

India's prompt act of international good will as shown by the Indo-Japanese Pact in a concrete form such as the abandonment of reparations as well as the possibility of reciprocal treaties in the fields of industry and commerce will for ever be appreciated by the people of this country.

The Japanese people are deeply grateful to Prime Minister Nehru in every way.

"ART FOR WORLD FRIENDSHIP"

A SCHEME to promote friendship between children of all countries, by means of the exchange of paintings and drawings, was undertaken by a small committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Pennsylvania in 1946, and has now grown to very large proportions.

Known as "Art for World Friendship," the idea started with the receipt of a parcel of children's paintings from Czechoslovakia.

In the five years of activity 20,000 pictures have been received. All, except a few of unusual interest reserved for a permanent travelling exhibit, have been sent on to co-operating schools and then distributed to individual children to take home and keep, after promising to write a letter to the young artist.

The most successful contacts have been with schools in Denmark, Holland, India, Italy and Japan, and some have sent packages with 600-700 pictures at a time. These are checked and sorted, by age of artist, and then forwarded to a school with similar age groups, in or out of the United States as requested.

One young artist wanted his picture to go to "the son of a Texas cowboy."

No war scenes are accepted. What are wanted are creative pictures, or familiar home or school activities. Any child between 5 and 16 years may take part.

In the United States the pictures have been shown to large and appreciative audiences in big cities and small towns. The State Department, Voice of America, UNESCO bulletins and educational journals in the USA and abroad have told the story.

Three schools in Britain are already co-operating in the scheme, and the committee is anxious to get in touch with further schools, and with interested parents in this and other countries. Enquiries should be sent to the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Frederick Muller, Jr., Friendly Acres, Media, Pa, USA.

Civilisation in Africa

by MICHAEL SCOTT

a recent broadcast address

3d.

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

by Dr. H. E. FOSDICK

an Armistice Day address preached at
Riverside Church, New York.

6d.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
38 GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

Lord Boyd Orr calls for British lead on World Food Policy

"WE COULD GROW 80% OF OUR OWN FOOD"

IN an important speech in the debate on food prices in the House of Lords on July 23, Lord Boyd Orr surveyed the changes which had taken place in the British and world food situation since 1900.

Prices had risen firstly because of the improved standard of living of the farm workers, both in this country and overseas, and secondly because of the increased demand for the more expensive types of food. Moreover in Britain had 12 million more mouths to feed than in 1900.

He thought that the Government's target of increasing home food production by 60 per cent. was too low, and that if we were prepared to expend substantial capital sums on bringing marginal and other lands into a state of higher fertility, we could produce within our own shores 75 per cent or even 80 per cent. of the food we consumed.

"Arms money could help"

"With regard to paying for our imported food," Lord Boyd Orr went on, "I think that our industries might do more to gear up the industrial machine of this country to meet competition by installing the very latest plant and adopting other methods of speeding up the work. That, of course, will also involve capital expenditure."

"I sometimes think that, taking the long view, it is permissible to ask the question whether part of the money which is at present being spent on rearmament could not be diverted to help in this connection."

He then spoke of the tremendous possibilities of increasing world food production if there were a combined world food policy. The Hot Springs Conference, called by President Roosevelt, had given a lead in that direction, out of which the Food and Agricultural Organisation had arisen, and prior to that, in 1934 or 1935, Britain had put forward a scheme at the League of Nations to get the nations to co-operate to increase agricultural production.

Quaker scientist condemns "trust in civil defence"

SPEAKING as a scientist, at a reception to Quakers attending the Friends World Conference on July 26, Professor Kathleen Lonsdale said that to trust in Civil Defence against modern weapons was as foolish as to feel secure in a car heading for a precipice because one carried a first-aid kit.

Young people even from childhood, she said, welcomed risk and adventure, from which they acquired poise and self-confidence; but at the same time they needed the awareness that "underneath are the everlasting arms." This was not a physical but a spiritual security, and on the two occasions, once in hospital and once in prison, on which she had felt perfectly safe, she had been completely helpless. Since then she could never feel quite alone again.

As people grew older they feared not the present, for they were given strength for that, but what might happen tomorrow. This fear drove them to stockpile atom bombs and to teach young boys to fight, which was the last thing they would have them do. Millions, even professing Christians, acted as if God did not exist, did not care, or was helpless.

"The inspiration Friends found in Kathleen Lonsdale's address was proved by the deep silence which followed it," commented The Friend (August 1) in a long report of Prof. Lonsdale's address.

INDIA'S MEN OF PEACE MEET PEACEMAKERS

INDIA'S new High Commissioner in London, Bal Gangadhar Kher spoke of the principles he had learnt "as a soldier of the army of peace under Gandhi," when he was invited to meet representatives of peace organisations at the Friends International Centre recently.

The meeting was also made the occasion to express the thanks of those present to the retiring High Commissioner, Krishna Menon for the help given to them in the past.

Invited to attend by the Peace Committee of the Society of Friends were representatives of the National Peace Council, The Peace Pledge Union, The Fellowship of Reconciliation, The War Resisters' International, The Women's International League, The Anglican Pacifist Fellowship and former members of the old India Conciliation group.

Eric Tucker and Vera Brittain, Directors of Peace News, were among those who expressed appreciation of Krishna Menon's work in London and the importance of his position since India had assumed the role of independent leadership in international affairs in efforts for peace.

In replying, reports The Friend, Krishna Menon emphasised the need, at the time of the birth of a new civilisation, to restrain the forces which make for conflict. Although he was retiring from office, he did not expect to be entirely outside the conflict.

So far as this country was concerned, Lord Boyd Orr said, "My suggestion is that if some of the leaders representing all political parties would be willing to come together to get at the facts, setting aside all political differences, and agree on what should be the united national policy for the next twenty years—subject, of course, to changes as dictated by the changing needs—they could do a great deal towards solving this problem."

Opportunity for moral leadership

With regard to world supplies, he believed that this nation could make a great contribution to the increased total of the world supplies of food.

We had made suggestions already. The main problem would be international finance, but here the City of London had unrivalled knowledge.

Moreover in any scheme we put forward we could not be accused of economic or military imperialism, having given independence to some countries within the Commonwealth and declared our policy of independence for the Colonies as soon as they were fit to govern themselves.

"We are politically a mature nation," Lord Boyd Orr concluded. "We could offer a policy to the world and I think we should be surprised at the extent to which it would be accepted. I believe that, by getting out an agreed policy in the interests of the whole world, this country could give to the world an economic and moral leadership which today it urgently needs."

Briefly . . .

A Peace Caravan with a team of three from Riverside Community, Lower Moutere, New Zealand, was due to make a 300 mile trip to the city of Christchurch early last month. It was to spend ten days there in a concentrated programme of interviews, meetings and literature activity, in the belief that many people are ready to respond to a fresh call for peace.

"The Spark," journal of the World Youth Peace Fellowship, has now been published in printed form by the Strickland Press, Glasgow. Price 6d. Previously duplicated, progress in its production is largely due to support from the Glasgow University Pacifist Association.

The New Zealand Government has introduced a Military Training Amendment Bill to give wider powers to the police in requiring the production of documents from youths suspected of being liable for registration for compulsory military training.

The reason for the Bill is believed to be the Government's concern at the number of 18-year-olds not registering, or not reporting for training.

The Internationalisation of Waterways and of the Arctic and Antarctic Regions is the theme of a study conference which the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is planning to hold on October 4. Those interested can obtain further details from the League at 144 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

DEFENCE AGAINST TYRANNY

Perhaps the main significance of the campaign of non-violent resistance to the laws seeking to enforce racial discrimination now being undertaken by the "non-Europeans" in Africa, says Mr. John Hatch (Lecturer in International Affairs for Glasgow University) "is a further illustration of the fact that to the vast majority of the population of South Africa law is imposed tyranny. They have no influence over legislation and their white masters both pass the laws and impose them. The last resort against tyranny under democracy is always revolt, and in organising this campaign the non-Europeans of South Africa are staking their claim to be free men."

This passage occurs in the Tribune Pamphlet "The Intelligent Socialist's Guide to Africa" (6d). The pamphlet should be read by all who feel the need to understand the issues that are bringing turmoil in all parts of Africa today.

Mr. Hatch gives a clear account of the policy of the Malan Government and the historical background, sets out clearly what is involved in the dispute regarding Central African Federation and gives an account of the situation in other parts of Africa with which the British Government has connections.

The pamphlet is an admirable brief statement covering a great deal of ground. J.A.S.

Finnish pacifist criticises "negotiation from strength"

THE Western Powers' determination to negotiate from strength was criticised by Professor Felix Iversen, a Finnish pacifist, at the meeting of the World Peace Council in Berlin last month.

Such a policy was indefensible for at least two reasons, said the Professor. In the first place, if one side had the right to be stronger in a military sense, the same right must be conceded to the other side. This meant that negotiations were impossible since both sides could not have military superiority at the same time.

Secondly, the desire to achieve military superiority was an indication of lack of faith in the strength of one's armaments, and a desire to influence the progress of the negotiations by force, or the threat of force, thus bringing them into the sphere of power politics.

He thought that the Eastern powers, by their willingness to initiate negotiations, in spite of the attitude of the West, had shown a great deal of forbearance.

There were signs that the West now thought it was beginning to achieve superiority. In these circumstances, Professor Iversen appealed to the Eastern Powers, and Eastern Germany, not to cause a fresh delay in the start of negotiations by taking any action which might—rightly or wrongly—be interpreted in the West as a new military move.

"It is in the vital interests of peace to avoid any such action," he declared, "and to do so, even at some sacrifice, would render a tremendous service for peace."

Peace threatens shareholders

JAPANESE share prices dropped heavily on July 17 because of rumours of an early peace in Korea, says a report in the News Chronicle. The war is bringing the country £200m a year export business, nearly all for US dollars.

SUNBLEST HIMALAYAN BRAIN FOOD

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Civilisation in Africa

These Michael Scott

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Michael Scott on South Africa

Civilisation in South Africa, by Michael Scott. Fellowship of Reconciliation. 3d.

WHAT are Britain's aims in Africa? What sort of civilisation do we seek to build there? These are the questions which Michael Scott examines in this short 8 page pamphlet.

Briefly he outlines the present position in South Africa, and the system of racial discrimination whereby Africans, numbering two thirds of the whole population have been deprived of all but 13 per cent. of the land, and have only three representatives out of more than 150 members in the House of Assembly. He quotes an aged African who once said to him: "When you first came to Africa we had the land and you had the Bible; now we have the Bible and you have the land."

A civilisation which is based on the pre-supposition that the white man must always be boss is doomed to failure, he points out. Only a multi-racial civilisation can survive. There must be equal opportunity for all human beings to become civilised. That is the meaning of the Declaration of Human Rights which South Africa refused to sign, but by which it is still possible to chart our course.

Michael Scott concludes with an impassioned appeal to the people of Britain: "Britain—and that means yourselves—has more power for good or evil in Africa than any other state. You and the people of Africa have an opportunity to lay the foundation of a new and better order there... the issue cannot be treated as a debating point in party politics, for the destinies of millions are involved in these decisions, and it may well be that the fate of Britain is also involved."

OPPORTUNITY AT EIGHTEEN

EVERYONE, not only those of eighteen, should read this pamphlet by Reginald Reynolds.

It is much more than "some hints to those who are facing Tribunals," as stated on the cover. It goes to the very heart of the pacifist faith, as shown by the concluding paragraphs:

"Remember that the Tribunal is only a mile-stone. Your Peace Witness must be a matter of life-long dedication.

And remember that no decision of the Tribunal can prevent you from doing the Will of God. You are there as a Witness for Truth—not to plead for yourself. Herein lies the Opportunity at Eighteen."

It is clear from these quotations that the pamphlet has a religious basis; in fact it was written, as stated in the preface, with the primary intention of helping young members of the Society of Friends, and on the assumption "that the reader bases his objection to military service on the positive witness within his own heart and soul, and not primarily upon any external authority."

Pal Green 4745 Hoddesdon 2392

R. J. BAILEY

OSTEOPATH — NATUROPATH & BATE'S PRACTITIONER

99 ARNOS GROVE 11 BURFORD ST.
SOUTHGATE, N.14. HODDESDON, HERTS.
(Mondays only)

New PPU leaflet is an open letter to schoolboys

MEN who get themselves on the wrong side in history books," is the theme for a new PPU leaflet specifically addressed to schoolboys nearing conscription age.

It points out that those who persecuted the early Christians, soldiers in the Roman army, probably thought they were doing their duty in defending their country against the growth of Christianity.

The majority of people in Roman times probably thought the Christians a disruptive minority and the Roman persecutors true patriots.

Yet today sympathy is with the Christians, the persecutors appear as tyrants.

The leaflet continues:

"Similarly with the men who made the atom bombs and the airmen who dropped them on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

"The ground crew who prepared those planes for the take-off, the briefing officers, the men in the control tower, the aircraft engineers who built the bombers, and the men who released the bombs over those two Japanese cities filled with defenceless women and children; they all got on the wrong side in the history books."

The leaflet concludes by pointing out that the schoolboys of today are faced with this problem:

"Perhaps in 1953 or 1954 you will have to decide on which side of history you are going to be; whether you will serve in the forces of that modern tyrant, war, or join with those engaged in the struggle

to dethrone the tyrant by refusing to make or handle his weapons.

"At the age of 17½ the choice is in your hands: to be conscripted into the armed forces, or to register as a conscientious objector; to refuse to get on the wrong side of history.

"If you refuse to join the armed forces, and choose instead to take part in the constructive work available for those who refuse military training, you will be almost as unpopular with a good many people as were those who took sides with the early Christians in the Roman Empire, or who protested in Germany at the cruelty of Belsen and Dachau.

"BUT THE DECISION HAS TO BE YOURS."

Copies of the leaflet, which was written for the PPU Campaign Committee by Hugh Brock, Chairman of the London Area of the PPU, may be obtained free of charge from Dick Sheppard House, 6 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1, by groups able to distribute them to young people.

Well over a million leaflets have been distributed by the PPU in the last two years. Voluntary contributions towards their production are asked for.

A companion leaflet, on National Service and Conscientious Objection has been prepared for the Campaign Committee by Stuart Morris, General Secretary of the PPU and will be issued shortly.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"Africans sing as they go to prison"

IT is impossible to express my feelings when I read, on the front page of Peace News (July 4, 1952), your simple and sympathetic account of the African and Indian non-violent resistance movement to Apartheid.

The non-violent movement in South Africa was begun by Indians. The extraordinary thing is that it is the African—a naturally warlike and war-loving race—who have followed the teaching.

Equally extraordinary is the attitude of the vast majority of white South Africans—professing Christians—which is to resent being shown the Christlike way of doing things by non-Christians!

How I wish all readers of Peace News could hear "Mayibuyee Afrika" sung by Africans! The poignant beauty of the melody, apart from the depth of meaning of the words, is indescribable.

From my heart I thank you for helping and encouraging, not only the African and Indian non-violent resisters but also the tiny handful of South African-born liberals who are with them in the struggle.

SUZANNE STEPHEN
(A colour-blind South African),

4, Robinson Avenue,
Discovery, Transvaal,
Union of South Africa.

Poverty and war

WHILE relief of destitution throughout the world is obviously desirable on grounds of religion, reason and humanity, pacifists should not endorse the familiar dictum—being again repeated now—that poverty is the cause of international wars. Governmental and other elements whose activities are essential to the making of wars are invariably above the starvation line, while impecunious individuals lack the power, the influence and even mostly the energy that is associated with bellicosity; and governments do not promote armaments on behalf of the impoverished.

It is similarly erroneous to suppose, as Kumarappa does (see current PN) that "modern wars are the consequence of large scale industry and trading for profit." The most obvious propaganda for war today is in the United States of America and its sponsors do not lack dollars; on the other hand there is no likelihood of war between the various states in that continent, although no region in the world is more influenced by big business and profits.

International wars require the existence of so-called sovereign states which on the basis of "national defence" produce rival armaments. Consequently the remedy is the elimination of "independent" national states. Opposition to this development appears to come chiefly from individuals and governments cannot be accounted languishing in poverty.

JOHN NIBB,

BM/JONIB, W.C.1.

Notes for your Diary

As this is a free service, we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Monday morning.

2. Include: Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address)—preferably in that order and style.

Friday, August 8

CHELSEA: 8 p.m. Manor St. (Opposite Town Hall). Open-air mtg. PPU.

Saturday, August 9

BOURNEMOUTH: 7.30 p.m. Puncheon Memorial Church. House. Public Mtg. Dr. Heinz Hanger of Munster on "Germany at the Cross Roads." For.

Sunday, August 10

GLASGOW: 8 p.m. Miller St and Argyle St. Open-air mtg. PPU.

HYDE PARK: 6 p.m. Speakers' Corner. Open-air mtg. Stuart Morris. PPU.

Thursday, August 14

LONDON, W.C.2: 12.30 p.m. Lincoln's Inn Fields. Open-air mtg. Sybil Morrison and Robert Horniman. PPU.

Friday, August 15

CHELSEA: 8 p.m. Manor St. (Opposite Town Hall). Open-air mtg. Stuart Morris. PPU.

THIS MEANS YOU

The meetings announced in "Notes for your diary," are not confined to members of the organisations sponsoring them nor to pacifists. They are open to all. Some of the meetings are in large halls, some in small rooms in private houses; they are organised by groups of people who want the support of those concerned with the preservation of peace. YOU will be made welcome.

PORTSMOUTH: 7.30 p.m. Wesley Central Hall. Public mtg. Sybil Morrison on "Britain, Bridge or Battlefield?" For.

Saturday, August 16

SOUTHSEA: 7.30 p.m. Open-air mtg. on Front. Sybil Morrison on "Britain, Bridge or Battlefield?" For.

Sunday, August 17

HYDE PARK: 6 p.m. Speakers' Corner. Open-air mtg. Keith Bovey (Sec. Scottish Area) and Jack Sutherland. PPU.

Thursday, August 21

LONDON, W.C.2: 12.30 p.m. Lincoln's Inn Fields. Open-air mtg. Sybil Morrison and Robert Horniman. PPU.

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m. Friends' mtg. house. Bush Rd. John Barnard on "Mind and Medicine". PPU.

PEACE NEWS

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DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS are required by the Thursday eight days prior to publication.

MEETINGS

INTERNATIONAL CLUB. Bath. Every Tuesday. 7.30 p.m. Royal Literary and Scientific Institute. 18 Queen Square, Bath. All welcome.

SPIRITUAL COMMUNIST CONGRESS on World Peace. Holborn Hall, Grays Inn Rd. W.C.1, August 12 to 17, 8.15 p.m. A Summer School on Non-violent Communism at the same place, August 12 to 16, 7 p.m. Programme from Sec. Vedanta Movement, 51 Lancaster Gate, W.2.

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Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., W.C.1

White man's confidence has been shaken

— INDIAN QUAKER

message, had brought with them an unconscious sense of the superiority of their civilisation.

"I well remember," said Ranjit Chetsingh, "as a boy arguing somewhat truculently with a saintly American missionary who seemed to think that high dividends and excessive profits were given to America because she was a Christian nation and God was pleased with her."

The dominant mood in the attitude of the East today was one of frustration and resentment. At the same time, said Ranjit Chetsingh, the white man's confidence in his superiority had been shaken to unrecognised depths, and out of this shaking of confidence grew an assertiveness that was like a man whistling to himself in a dangerous jungle on a dark night, and a tendency to rely more and more on weapons of destruction.

Margarethe Lachmund, of Berlin, who is Recording Clerk of Germany Yearly Meeting, spoke on the problems of Christians in the midst of the tensions of the present day.

"Almost all the different nations to which we belong," she said, "are filled with fear and suspicion—even with hatred; nearly all the countries from which we come believe that they must take refuge in methods of force and must defend themselves by means of armaments."

"The most precious treasures of the human spirit, of the soil, and other material riches, which could work creatively for good and save men from misery and hunger, seem to be, or to be going to be, employed to produce murderous armaments."

"It is the same everywhere, whether we come from East or West, from North or South."

In Berlin

"How many of our respective countries are ruled, in greater or lesser degree, by the spirit of suspicion and oppression."

If one has lived for years in the very midst of the tension, as we are doing in Germany—passing, for instance, from the Western sector of Berlin to the Eastern, from the Eastern to the Western, one's eyes are opened and one can see far more deeply into all these terrible things than those who are living only on one side.

"We know, however, that we must not flee from this world; we cannot place ourselves outside the political life of our nation; nor must we seek to escape from the greater tension which is threatening to tear the whole world asunder, but must consciously place ourselves in the midst of it."

"If it is not to lead to a catastrophe, there must be enough people entering into that tension in the spirit that makes all wars impossible—the spirit of the prayer of St. Francis of Assisi:

O Lord my God, make me the instrument of Thy peace:

That I may practise love where there is hatred,

That I may forgive where others offend,

That I may heal where there is strife,

That I may speak the truth where there is error."

"A few years ago, in 1948, our American Friend Patrick Murphy Mallin was speaking on the economic tension between the United States and the Soviet Union."

"He said, 'Nobody wants war, not even the professional soldiers, but nearly everybody has wishes that can lead to war.' He then went on to quote various examples for himself and his fellow countrymen, saying: 'Many of us would like to have our houses heated with oil, so we want oil from Iran—but the Russian feels that he is being threatened thereby on his very doorstep.'"

"Every one of us in our highly developed countries can discover that he is thus entangled in one way or another," Margarethe Lachmund declared.

"In such cases, are we prepared to give up comforts in our daily life? Or should we be willing, for instance, to give up our small daily pleasures for the sake of relieving need in the under-developed countries?"

"Do we hear the call of the coloured races, and do we support them when they strive for political independence so that they may also achieve political independence?"

Bulls in the China shop

By T. Corder Catchpool

British representative at the Berlin Quaker Centre

NOWADAYS, when a knowledge of psychology is regarded as essential in many of life's important callings, its application so often seems to be missing in the field of international affairs—the field of politicians, diplomats, and of the military who now so largely control our destiny.

The result is failure of imagination, the losing of vital opportunities. No spectacular price is exacted for such mistakes; but they cause the slow sapping of that natural cordiality in human relations without which creeping degeneration inevitably ends in quickening drift to hostility and war.

Gromyko

An example is the arrival in our country a few days ago for M. Gromyko, the new Russian Ambassador. He came bringing expressions of goodwill: "I would like to see the strengthening of the understanding between the British people and the peoples of the Soviet Union," and more in the same tone.

What an opportunity to respond in kind, to tell him how eagerly the people of our country desire friendship with the great people he represents. Though the British Press did not ignore this goodwill message, the official voice of Russia, it gave no sign of appreciation; only the bare words, and the sensation of a fascist shouting at Gromyko to go home (to which The Times, in a three-inch paragraph near the bottom of a page, gave precedence to the new Ambassador's good words).

Sometimes it is more serious than mere gaucherie, mere negative failure to seize an opportunity, which may none-the-less do serious psychological harm. Examples of positively dangerous ineptitude in the highest places occur too often.

German remilitarisation

A topical case, under debate in Parliament at this moment, is the remilitarisation of Germany. Mr. Eden thinks the German public should be consulted on such a fateful step, and admits there are methods by which it could be tested; but the Bonn Agreement is being forced on in the face of much popular opposition, not only without any attempt to assess the will of the majority, but under deliberate obstruction to the free expression of opinion.

Who stops to consider the staggering effect on the mind of the youth of Germany, to end whose militarism they and their country were crushed in two world wars.

Yalu power plants

The bombings on the Yalu provide perhaps the best, or rather worst, illustration from recent experience of these bull-in-the-china-shop methods.

The bombers have come and gone. Even the echoes have died away, at least in the ears of soldiers and politicians. The destruction appears to have been complete. The military objectives have been wiped out. Millions of homes, we read, have incident-

I see lights going out all over Europe, and they will not be lit again in our lifetime.

AUGUST 4, 1952. It is Bank Holiday, and as I sit by my open window writing this article, the sun is shining, the sky is blue with big tossed up white mountains of cloud.

It seems to be just the weather for holiday makers, who, regardless of weather forecasts prophesying rain later, will crowd into the extra trains, fill up the great coaches, congest the roads in cars, either rushing away from London, or plunging into it.

It is Monday, and all is set to celebrate the immense, amazing difference between a Monday which is a holiday, and a Monday which is the end of a holiday.

The newspapers are having a little holiday also—a holiday from news. Articles on the origin of Bank Holiday, on Staggered Holidays, on Road Safety, or on Writers' Cramp fill the columns, and such things as strikes, politics, fighting in Korea or Malaya are tucked away in inch, or two inch, paragraphs at the foot of the page.

Not one newspaper that I have read has noted, or noticed, that the date of this Bank Holiday is August 4. Thirty-eight years is a long time, and those old enough to re-

member that hot summer's day when we knew that this country was at war with Germany perhaps prefer to forget it.

It is not pleasant to remember the slaughter of a whole generation—a generation of young men who went willingly, not conscripted, on what they were led to believe was a crusade against war itself. The necessity for conscription came only after they were all dead, or blinded, or incurably maimed, in pursuit of this false and vain belief in war as the highway to peace.

It is understandable that this new generation, babies most of them during the "blitz," the flying bombs and the rockets, should not be interested in an "out-of-date" war, when they themselves are shadowed and menaced with a war that may end wars by the simple process of annihilating the human race.

But, all the same, it is true that the lights of reason and humanity began to go out in that now forgotten war, and the black, incredible "blanket of the dark" that fell then still envelopes the world.

Only a few voices have cried "Hold, hold!" but the fate of future generations may depend upon those who do so, crying, as it seems, out of the bitter and blinding fog of frustrated hopes and dreadful fears, but in fact shouting their unshakable belief in ultimate good.

In 1915, eight months after the outbreak of the first world war, a great gathering of women, representing not only neutral but also belligerent countries, met at the Hague. The story of that assembly which sent missionaries to all European rulers in the middle of a war, and which resulted in the founding of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom may seem to be one of failure in overcoming national frontiers and racial prejudices, but it is all the same an epic tale which can never fail to fire the imagination.

And there are other tales of those who cried "Hold!" Lord Lansdowne's courageous plea for a negotiated peace in 1917, which had it fallen upon ears not deafened with the blaring trumpets of militarism, might have altered the history of the world.

George Lansbury's gallant approach to the Dictators, which had it been backed by Government approval might have secured the human race against the atom bomb.

And Dick Sheppard, of whom Lansbury said: "By his action in founding the Peace Pledge Union has done more than any man in this generation for the cause of pacifism."

The newspapers and the holiday makers may choose to forget August 4, 1914, and even September 3, 1939, but there will always be some voices heard, even above the din of jet-driven missiles, to call people to the great adventure in faith called pacifism; a faith in the humanity, the decency, the ultimate good in man, which, if it were allowed to function could, and would, abolish the evil of war.

TANGANYIKA

(Continued from page one)

moved into the area and began systematic eviction of the people.

All huts, food stores, cattle pens and stocks of food were burnt. When one mother's home was destroyed her three-day-old baby died. Six women were so prodded and hustled by the police that they aborted. An old man turned out of his hut died on the road. When the Wameru gathered to discuss passive resistance, six leaders were arrested and subsequently imprisoned.

The burnings were admitted by the Member for Lands and Mines, Dar es Salaam. He wrote, in answer to a letter from the Wameru spokesmen:

"The Secretary of State is aware that all huts, food stores and cattle pens in the area and a few stocks of foodstuffs which could not be removed from the area, were burnt. He suggests that these measures were necessitated by the attitude of the people who would otherwise have returned to their huts. . . ."

Mr. Earle Seaton gave these figures of Wameru losses:

Huts: 854; storehouses: 595; cattle pens: 810; cattle: 2,190; goats: 4,542; sheep: 4,442; and poultry: 1,896.

The Government has offered compensation for the losses, if application is made, but conditional upon the people accepting the scheme and removing to the Kingori lands. But the people, despite appalling privations from which 63 have already died, will not accept this. They say it would amount to condemnation of the evictions.

At a mass meeting they pledged themselves never to give up the struggle to return to their tribal lands. A total of 2,995 Wameru were forcibly evicted. A few were taken in lorries to Kingori, but today only six remain there. The rest are dispersed, some are eking out a livelihood with other sections of the Wameru in places not subject to the evictions, others are with neighbouring friendly Masai tribes, a few have obtained work on European farms.

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